STILL FOLLOWING CALVIN.

THE BLUE FLAG LIFTED A LITTLE HIGHER.

PRESBYTERIANS APPLAUD A SERMON DENOUNCE ING HIGHER CRITICISM-DR. CRAIG ELECTED MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]. Washington, May 18.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church by its votes during the last two has shown itself to be a most conservative Its action to-day continues the tradition, if No more conservative sermon has been selivered in any Presbyterian church for years than that with which Dr. W. C. Young, the retiring Moderator, opened the session this morning. This afternoon the liberals, after nominating a man conconservative, who withdrew his name, voted one of the two conservatives who were presented, and he was not elected. Professor Willis G. Craig. McCormick Seminary, Chicago, and Dr. George D. Baker, of Philadelphia, were contesting candidates. Charles A. Dickey and Dr. C. W. Stuart received r. Charles A. Dickey and Dr. A. State of the complex of the first they had on placed in nomination. Of the 522 votes cast. St. Baker, who received the votes of the liberals for the cost part, although some were east for his op-ponent received 10s votes, and Dr. Craig, 324.

De Dickey withdrew his name in a speech full of parts. He said that eight years ago he allowed his frience to nominate him, and four years ago he had again consented to be a candidate to please his friends, but now, he said, "I decline the nomination to satisfy myself." He added that he felt sure that he was misunderstood, but insisted that he should decline for sacred reasons, too sacred to be used in his own defence. It was said that Dr. Dickey re-ferred to criticisms which had been passed upon his speech and vote in the Detroit Assembly two years ago, and subsequent to it at the meeting of the directors of Union Seminary, when Dr. Briggs was

chair at this time.

Effort was made to nominate the candidate for Moderator without speech-making, but several men had speeches on their minds which they felt called upon to deliver, and their ambition was gratified. Dr. William H. Roberts, of Cincinnati, who, it was thought, might be a candidate, did not allow the of his name. It is an open secret that not a few Commissioners were extremely anxious to have Dr. Rober's become a candidate, and they felt sure that if he allowed his name to be used he would be The reason why Dr. Roberts has left Lane

sustained by the directors. Much sympathy was ex-

out who do not desire to see him in the Moderator's



DR. WILLIS GREEN CRAIG.

Semmary is also becoming an open secret, although the real author of what is termed by many a conspiracy has not been named publicly. Dr. Roberts's conservatism is widely known, and this is one of the causes which led to his removal, but this is not as significant as was the conspiracy to which reference has been made. It was this summary removal of the Professor on grounds not the real ones which caused his friends to desire his vindication by placing him in the chair as Moderator.

The Assembly opened this morning with several

minent men on the platform. With Dr. Bartlett,
pastor of the New-York Church, and therefore the host of the present Assembly, were Dr. Young. the president of Centre College, and the retiring Moderator; Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago; Dr Charles L. Thompson, of New-York; Dr. William C. Roberts, secretary of the Board of Home Missions Dr. Joseph T. Smith, of Baltimore, and Dr. W. E. emanent clerk of the Assembly, five ex-Moderators, and Dr. W. H. Roberts, the stated clerk vania: Dr. Byron A. Sunderland and the Rev. V. Holmes, the pastor and associate pastor of the First Church of this city; Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, and ex-Justice William Strong, of Washington, were also on the platform.

Among those who listened to the beautiful musical

service containing selections from the oratories of "The Messiah" and "Elijah" and to the sermon that followed, was Mrs. Cleveland, who sat in the south pallery in the pew reserved for the President's family, with her pastor, Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, of New W. H. Roberts, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Smith and Dr. Thompson assisted in the devotional service. The floral decorations showed, as Dr. Bartlett said in the afternoon, that Washington is now in its gala tracted by a massive arch of smilax, with a key words "105th General Assembly." The columns supporting the gallery and the main pillars were fes The face of the gallery was embowered with graceful sprays of spirea and deutzia, while the ndows and platforms were banked with the bound of the bound of the bound of the bound of the banks of the ban of choice lilles, Catherine Mermet roses and

The sermon was a strongly conservative one, and, as usual, two views prevail as to the wisdom of the cher in taking sides in regard to Higher Criticism. old a New-York elder to-day :

The time has come for the Church to speak its mind, and Dr. Young did wisely," Another member of the Assembly said: "There was an abundance of themes that Dr. Young could have

chosen without causing possible criticism." Dr. Young spoke kindly of the higher critics, but was unsparing in his disapproval of their work. Of

called reverent critics, he said: "The reverence which they express for the Bible is the reverence which successful revolutionists show to a dethroned and discrowned king." The Bible he declared to be the very Word of God from beginning to end, from opening sentence in Genesis to the last verse in

to the conservatives, even those who did not vote for film. Like Dr. Young, whom he succeeds, he is a native of Kentucky, a son of William Craig, M. D., served as a surgeon in the United States Army in 1812. He was born on his father's plantation near was born, on September 24, 1824. He was graduated from Centre College and the Danville Seminary, and began his ministerial labors in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1862. nost successful pastorate. Dr. Craig's influence in cause of religion and education has been exceeded eavors to reach the masses in the young State of lows has been equally true of his success in reaching the masses in Chicago since he became a resident of that city. Dr. Craig's response to Dr. Young's felicitous words in assuming the office of Moderator were especially tender. He referred to Dr. Young's happy Moderatorship, and promised as far as possible to follow in his footsteps.

Professor Brown, of Union Seminary, and Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, perhaps represent extremes on many of the leading questions that will come before the Assembly. Dr. Brown said: "I did not vote for Dr. Craig, but I think that be is a man who

Few of the commissioners with whom the cor respondent talked agreed with Dr. Patterson, but learly all took the view expressed by Dr. Brown. ofter the election of Moderator Dr. Bartlett wel-ed the Assembly in a speech teeming with cordiality ned patriotism. He welcomed the visitors, not merely in the name of the church of which he is or, or even of the denomination, but in behalf

be of value to the world by illustrating the improve-in the mechanical sets, and eminent physicians will be the progress in medicinal agents has been of importance, and as a strengthening laxative that of Figs is far in dvance of all others.

of the entire city. He referred with a twinkle of fore the last Presidential nomination, he promised that the President this year would be either a Presby terian elder or the son of a Presbyterian minister, but he did not know, he said, when he made that promise, that the chairman of the Executive Com-mittee would be an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, and that the next name would be that of the Vice-President of the United States, to be followed by the names of the Secretaries of State, War and the Interior, an ex-Postmaster-General, an ex-Secretary of War and four Justices of the Supreme Court. The fruit is so good, said Dr. Bartlett, that the Church had better keep the soil about the same, for fear the product may deteriorate. Among the pleasures which Dr. Bartlett promised to the commissioners is a reception to-morrow from 4 to 6 p. m., given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland; an excursion to Mt. Vernon on Saturday afternoon, and a garden party, given by Senator and Mrs. Brice, next Tues-day afternoon.



This evening the communion was observed. The new Moderator spent his evening in preparing the list of committees, which will be announced to-morrow, and the active work of the Assembly will begin. Dr. Young took for the text of his sermon these

set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consum all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever. Daniel, if, 41.
And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter; and

upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.—Matthew xvi, 18. His sermon was in part as follows:

The title of his discourse was "The Glory of the Guistian Church." He said that the giory of the Church was manifested in three things: (1) The peron of its Founder; (2) the charter and constitution upon which it was founded, and (3) its conquests and its destiny. Dr. Young spoke in part as follows:

The glory of the Church is most impressively evidenced by the fact that it has a divine and therefore a perfect and infallible charter and constitution. A charter authorizes and imparts life; a constitution prescribes the way in which that life shall manifest itself.

The constitution of God's kingdom, like the model of The constitution of God's Ringdon, rise are most at the soactuary known to Moses on the Mount, was the workmanship of His own wisdom and love, prepared from first to last by Himself. Because so imported, that perfection and infallibility which pertained to it as food conceived it adhere to it still. The human channels of the transmission were so divinely directed and guided that the finished product, when freed from all changes and errors made by translators, transcribers and printers, is the very enactment of God. Now this constitution, prescribing positively the great laws, condition and printers. seriong positively the great naws, condition and pria-ciples of the Church's life, is founded on the Bible. In deed, the Bible is simply and only that constitution, plus the history of God's people and of the facts of redemption which acted and reacted upon each other, and are vir-

tually interwoven together.

Views radically antagonistic to these are held and widely promulgated. Men of acknowledged learning and scholarship are busily engaged in dismembering and dissecting the Bible, and then rearranging and reuticulating the second of the control of th secting the Bible, and then rearranging and restrictialine it upon principles, in the application of which they widel, differ. Some of these critics or teachers are utterly destructive, both in their methods and results. Others profess a reverent spirit. They draw a broad distinction between the revelation when it can be ascertained and the history in the book. The former is acknowledged to be of divine origin and authority, and therefore, great allow ance being made for fallibility in the human channels of its transmission, confessedly perfect and true, while the latter is marked throughout by human ignorance and imperfection.

The Presbyter'an Church, the Evangelical Church of Jesus Christ throughout the world, has never in the 1st does not now, and will never in the future, as we think, indorse these opinions. The great creeds of Cari tend in honestly and fairly interpreted, give no countenance to them. Our own beloved Church, while honoring schular-ship, courting investigation and velcoming criticism in Moderators, and Dr. W. H. Roberts, the stated clerk of the Assembly. Ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsyl- her standards, her deliverances, the utterances of her the Assembly. By Ryron A. Sundarland and the Rey. S. V. wisest and best ministers, has again and again expressed. to the truthfulness can be made between different part of the truthininess can be made between the rent part of the book; that from beginning to end, from the openin-sentence in Genesis to the last verse in Revelations, the Bible is the very Word of God.

Upon no other theory or belief can we, as it seems to

me, claim a divine, infallible, perfect constitution for the Church. No apprehension should be felt as to the sof ty of the Bible. No possible harm can befall it. Here to doubt is disjoyatty to God, to fear is to sin. It courts the most scarching investigation. It welcomes the sharpes criticism. From the flaming orders through which it i eriticism. From the flaming ordeal through which it is now passing it will come forth, as it has from all other flery tests, in its full integrity, without so much as the amell of fire about it. And when the very hames of those radical fereign rationalistic critics who are seeking to destroy its historical truthfulness, its perfect infullibility with their widely heralded productions, shall have been buried in a common children. The little, the whole little with their widery negative productions, small nave best buried in a common oblivion, the Bible, the whole title history, biography, prophery and doctrine shall, by in-creasing millions of believers, continue to be received read and prized above all earthly po sessions as the very

THE REFORMED PRESENTERIAN SYNOD. The seventieth session of the General Synod of the Reformed Fresbyterlan Church was formally opened at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning The Rev. David McKinney, of Cincinnati, presided and made the epening address. The following officers were elected: Moderator, the Rev. John Alford, of Beaver Falls, Penn.; clerk, the Rev. James Y. Bolce, o Philadelphia; assistant clerk, the Rev. J. H. Kendall, of Tarentum, Penn. A letter was read from the Rev. W. F. Crafts, secretary of the American Subbath Union, of Pittsburg, urging the synod to take action with reference to the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. The clerk was instructed to send dispatches to President Cleveland and to President Palmer, o the World's Fair, urging them to defend the Sunday closing regulation. The Rev. Dr. David Steele, president of the Board of Foreign Missions, read an inter esting report showing the work of that body during

Among those present yesterday were: the Rev dessrs. R. W. Chesnut, John Alford, S. M. Ramsay, J. B. Crawford, S. A. Jackson, J. D. Steele, J. J. B. Crawford, S. A. Jackson, J. D. Steele, J. P. Rolce, M. Galley, W. H. Galley, Samuel Nelson, G. W. Brownell, Thomas Watters, Alexander Savage, David McKinny, J. F. Morton and Thomas Feebles; ruling elders, Andrew Hunter, William McElhinney, Robert Abbott, William J. Yates, S. M. Burnett, John Kennedy, Alexander Galley, William McKinney, Thomas Biggef-staff, Josias Long, Jeremlah Brittain, J. C. Stormont and J. E. Graham.

THE BODY OF THOMAS PALLISTER BURIED.

The body of Thomas Pallister, the murderer, was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday. It was taken from Sing Sing to the Grand Central Station on Wednesday evening, and was kept in a freight shed all night. Previous to its removal from Sing Sing it had been placed in a scaled coffin with a copper lining. A green wreath was laid on the coffin yester day morning when Joseph Kennedy, the undertaker, removed it from the station. The mother of the dead criminal had been persuaded not to have a public funeral, and when the hearse with the body left the station at 9 a. m. it was followed by only two carriages, in which were Mrs. Pallister, her daughter, on-in-law and two sisters. The hearse and carriage went to the cemetery by way of the Thirty-fourth-st. ferry. A cemetery permit had been granted on the strength of a certificate signed by a priest at Sing prison. The body of the murderer was laid in a grave beside the body of his father. Prayers were read at the grave by Father Mulhern. On the coffin in which Pailister was buried was a plate with the Inscription: "Thomas Pallister, thirty-seven years, died April 20, 1893." The date was that of the of Pallister and Roehl from the prison.

The coffin was lowered into the grave and the grave-The comm was lowered into the grave and the grave diggers had almost finished their work in filling up the grave wher John W. Hipple appeared with a message from the superintendent of the cemetery, raying that Vicar-General Mooney, of New-York, had for-bidden the burial of Pallister's body. As the body was already in the grave, nothing could be done. Whether the body will be disintered will depend upon further orders from Vicar-General Mooney to the cemetery authorities.

ANOTHER WESTERN BANK GOES DOWN.

THE EVANSTON NATIONAL OF HALINOIS (LOSE)

-GRAIN DEALERS IN TROUBLE. Chlengo, May 18 (Special).-Some more of the aftermath of the Chemical and Columbia National Bank failures came to the surface to-day. The Evanston National Eank, of Evanston, which did business with the Chemical, failed to open this morning, the following notice, signed by Henry Wells, the president. being posted on the door: "Owing to heavy drains made upon our deposits and the stringency of the money market this bank suspends payment. Deositors will be paid in full." All the men connected with the bank declare that depositors will be paid in full and that the bank will reopen in three days. The capital stock of the institution is \$100,000. The last public statement was made March 6, when the amount deposits was given as \$161,023 81. Since that time, however, the bank has been in bad standing, and which consented to pay their checks as long as they kept enough meney at the Metfopolitan to cover all Yesterday their deposit became exhausted and the local bank refused to honor any more of the Evanston Bank's checks.

Eank Examiner Caldwell was seen in regard to the

to examine the bank and did so. On reporting its condition to Controller Eckels, I received orders to convictions of the last eight years, close the bank at once. The bank was suffering from a run and did not have the money on hand to pay out.

Take the silver question as an example. During his first Administration he felt secure in meintain-

N. A. Hill, vice-president, attributed the sudden run to the failure of the Caemical at Chicago. "We did not lose much by that failure, but it was known here that the Chemical was our correspondent," said he. "This scared depositors and they began drawing out nency faster than we could realize on our securities."

was also a loser in several other lumber failures. These matters became noised about and the run began," Among the business men about town the sucpen-ion is thought to have been caused by poor

ever since the market was in the 50s-and the drop since has been rapidly exhausting its ready means. The crowning trouble was the fact that their funds were locked up in the Columbia Bank. As the firm was not in a position to respond to additional calls, those having trades with it deemed it pracent to close having trades with it because a place in close them out. So at the start there was free selling for this account, and July touched 42 cents. About 600,000 bushels were closed out on the firm's account. The failure—if such it may be called produced very little excitement.

SUIT FOR A RECEIVER FOR A TEXAS BANK.

counts' National Bank of Fort Worth pak for a has been at work.

But President Cleveland has other matters besides receiver for the bank and an injunction to prevent the silver question to fag him physically and worry he officers from longer acting. The petition alleges aribers and conspiracy to wreck the bank. Specific instances of alleged misuse of the assets of the bank are set forth in the petition, and the taking of bribes by officials of the bank. About ten of the thirty plaintiffs are of Mitian, Mich.; a similar number are of the suit cansed a great surprise and sensation, all the officers, directors and stockholders who are not plaintiffs being joined in the suit. ---

FAILURES AND SUICIDE IN BRUNSWICK, GA.

tota that the Prest National Bank and the glethorpe National fank of that city closed their toors this morning, and that M. Ulman, president of ne Oglethorpe Bank, committed suicide. These banks have been looked upon as shaky for some time, and their fathers created no surprise in this city.

AN ARKANSAS BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED. Little Rock, Ark., May 18.-H. G. Allis, ex-presi-

ent of the First National Bank, was arrested this ifternoon on two of the indictments found by the Grand Jury last week, and was immediately released on bond in the sum of \$20,000.

A RUN ON A NEBRASKA SAVINGS BANK.

Lincoln, Neb., May 18.-A run is in progress on the Nebraska Savings Pank. It has been hard up for ready each for several days, but the local clearing o the most importunate depositors. The deposit were \$127,000 yesterday and \$114,000 this morning. and sufficient cash is said to be on hand to pay all depositors. The assets are about \$180,000. The paid-up capital is \$50,000. Among the stockholders are General E. A. Merritt and F. M. Heath, of New-York, and others in the same state.

Financial troubles are generally locked upon as the cause of the suicide of William Rosenstein, of No. 373 Washington-st., who was found dead in Machhe head of the C. Rosenstein Company, importers of fancy matches from Sweden, birdseed, etc., being the treasurer and general manager, while his wife Clara was the president. In 1881 he became a partner in the firm of Louis Rosenstein & Co., importers of dried fruits at No. 317 Greenwich st. That firm made a bad failure in May, 1883, the Habilities being \$265, 000, while the actual assets just about paid the preferred claims of \$128,000, leaving nothing for general creditors. Long litigation followed the failure, and on April 7, 1892, the Importers and Traders' National Bank, one of the largest creditors, en-tered judgment against William Ro-enstein for \$28,788. After the old failure William Rosen-stein could not use his own rame, so he started in a new business, the importation of matches, in his wife's name, under the style of C. Rosenstein & Co., the "Co." being nominal. Rosenstein continued the business under the firm tyle until May, 1800, when he incorporated it under the style of the C. Rosenstein Company, under New-Jersey laws. The concern did a good business, and it was supposed to have made money, but it had a money market, it is said, stepped further accommodations. Two notes for \$12,500, made by the company on January 13 last, payable in four months, went to protest on Thesday. Mr. Rosenstein was re-quested to pay them, but confessed his inability to do so, and acted so strangely that his mind was supposed to be wandering.

A WEEKLY STEAMER SERVICE TO CHINA

San Francisco, May 18 (Special) .- The Pacific Mall company on June 1 will begin a regular weekly steamer service between San Francisco and China. The company will draw off from the Panama Line, where she has been making no money, the steamer City of New-York, and will place her on the China oute. This will enable them to disputch steamers from here for the Orient every week. The move is made partly to meet the competition of the Canadian Pacific Line from Vancouver and partly to prevent

AT BE

(New) Bound Brook freedom from mon-quitoes, perfect sewerage, best quality water, efectric lights. Telford paved streets, lots restricted against objec-tionable features, beautiful cottages and choice lots for sale cheap, on casy terms, 3 lines of R. R. frequent fact trains, block signals, insuring safety; com-mutation 18 cents; time, 54 minutes from N. V. Factory Sign Bonated.

MR. CLEVELAND'S WORRIES. governed consuls of the Russian Government, and that the United States was obliged to recognize it.

THE PRESIDENCY A GREATER BURDEN THAN IT WAS EIGHT YEARS AGO.

THE SILVER QUESTION, THE ANTI-CHINE E LAW. THE TARIFF AND OTHER MATTERS MAKE HIM PHYSICALLY AND MEN-TALLY WEARY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 18.—President Cleveland begins to show traces of physical weariness and mental anxiety, which some persons who have observed them naturally attribute to the demands upon his time and strength by importunate office-seekers and their equally importunate burkers. Not so do the men who know him better, and who realize that the causes he deeper. As a matter of fact, while the importanities of place time, however, the bank has been in load standing, and depositors have gradually drawn out. Since Monday the bank, paper has not been accepted by the Chicago Clearing House. Rumars of the shakiness of the bank have been current for truth is that Mr. Cleveland finds the Presidency, with the last week or so. The concern cleared through the Chemical National until that bank failed. Then in an he did cight years ago. He then knew that the countries of the countries of the same statement of the same statement in the same statement is that it is that the officials of the Evanston Bank requested the privilege of clearing through the Metropolitan Bank, tive action from his Administration or his party, be a 383 one branch of Congress was controlled by a Republican majority which was opposed both to free trade and majority which was opposed both to free trade and free silver, and problems of administration as well as of legislation which now demand speedy and wise solution did not then appear so urgent. Now all is changed, and already Mr. Cleveland has begun to charge of the suspension and gave the following statement: "I received orders yesterday from Washington pelled to yield in some degree—how far he does not yet know-some of the most positive and cherished

As matters stand, there is \$60,000 in deposits uning a positive attitude; to-day he is anxiously conpaid. I see no reason, so far, for depositors not being sidering what price he will be compelled to pay in order to obtain from a Congress controlled by his own party legislation which he regards as of vital linportance. He is probably as strong in his belief in honest money and a safe and stable currency now as he has ever been, but he is not so firm. In a word, he has begun to yield, to propose terms of capitulaency faster than we could realize on our securities."

"Was there no other reason for the run?" Hill was subject with leading and influential Democrats, who, sked.

After some hesitation he replied: "Well, I sup-After some nestitation are repnear. Well, I suppose our president's trouble with a number of lumber the solution of the silver question. There is no doubt about this. It will interest every took to know that the price which President Clevs land now offers to pay for the repeal of the silver Purchase law is the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation. This is a fact in regard to which there can be no doubt, for he has freely discussed it with members of his party and sought their opinions as to whether or not such a "compromise" would be accepted by the pro-silver Democratic majority in Congress. He does not favor the repeal of the State can the bull side of corn for a long time—in fact. vet he feels constrained to say that he would agree to it if Congress would agree to the other thing. There is reason to say that he has not yet received much encouragement to believe that the feer silver majority in that body would accept such a "com-

In this relation it is interesting to know that a movement is on foot looking to a complete and therough reorganization of the Committee on Colnage of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, who has been chairman of that committee AFFAIRS OF THE GODFREY & CLARK COMPANY. In every Democratic Congress for a number of years, Fittsburg, May 1s.—The Godfrey & Clark Company, the paper dealers whose financial embarraesment occurred several days ago, will be placed in the hands of an assignee and the business operated for the benefit of the credito's. The firm state that they will be able ultimately to pay their todal to be a state that they will be able ultimately to pay their todal today of the Administration in regard to the state that they will be able ultimately to pay their todal today of the Administration in regard to the state that they will be able ultimately to pay their state that they will be able climately to pay their indetectness dellar for dellar, and expect in a short time to again take hold of the property and operate it. The amount of judgments entered against the firm is about \$199,000. Each member of the firm has placed all his real and personal property at the disposal of the creditors. This property will aggregate the committees named, or any other committee of the House of Representatives, will be resentably cannot be a firmly has already been formulated. and persons who may compare the membership of the Colungs Committee in the LHIId Congress with the membership of the same committee in the last Fort Worth, Tex., May 1s.—In a petition of 4,500 the membership of the same committee in the last congress will perceive that some powerful influence has been at work.
But President Cleveland has other matters besides

him mentally. He is aware that his Secretary of the Treasury does not enjoy the confidence of the country in the same degree or to the same extent that he himself does, and he naturally resents this as being in some sense an imputation upon his own penetration and judgment. President Cleveland has doubiless believed that there has been nothing in the actual condition of the Treasury at any time shakes to such an extent by emanations from the Trees ary Department, both official and semi-official, that been compelled to counteract their influence Favonnah, Ga., May 18.-Dispatches from Bruns- by a public declaration of his own. It is not imobable that he is not wholly free from fear that a repetition of that disagreeable experience might happen at any time and add to the burden of anxiety and responsibility which he is compelled to hear.

There can be no doubt that the difficulty and perplexity caused by the inability of the Administration to execute the anti-Chinese law have added greatly to the anxieties and vexations which have beset Mr. Cleveland and left visible traces upon his beset Mr. Cleveland and left visible traces upon his countenance. He cannot fail to realize that it is a leuis Walter, Isaac Foliett and Jailer McDougal matter of the most serious concern to suspend even 'emporarily the execution of a law which has been declared onstitutional by the supreme Court of the United tates. It is not improbable that the President may feel a considerable degree of anxiety in regard to the final outcome of some other acts of the first example, as the new Hawalian policy.

Another subject which has been and for a long

time to come will be a special and fruitful source of anxiety to or. Cleveland is that of revenue legislation, in respect to some features of which there is good In respect to some features of which there is good reason to believe that he is at odds with a very large proportion, if not a majority, of his party. He realizes that something must be done, and yet it is hardly too much to say that he districts the actility of the majority in Congress to deal with the subject wisely or intelligently. That majority, as well as the Executive, is bound to make a tariff for revenue only," but he knows that there can be no extension of the existing free list or radical reduction of existing rates of duty without such a reduction of revenue as would make it immediately necessary to restore sugar to the dutiable list, or to levy new taxes. He knows, too, that an overwhelming majority of his party in both branches of Congress favors the importion of a tax on becomes to make good any deficiency caused by a reduction of the revenux from customs. The problem with which he and his party now have to deal is wholly different from the one they faced when he wrote and sent to Congress his famous message of 1887. That was a mere party challenge, and the country so accepted get regarded it; now the country expects action—radical and decisive action. Is it any wonder that the prospect adds to Mr. Cleveland's burden of anxiety?

That the President fully realizes his troubles, both present and prospective, was shown recently when he declared that he would thereafter decline to admit office-scekets to personal interviews, and gave the excellent reason that he had more imperiant matters to consider. He knows where the shoe pluches; and the change in his appearance within the last two months, which has been great enough to attract the attention of friendly observers, indicates that the pluching process in his case is a severe one. reason to believe that he is at odds with a very

REPAYMENT OF HAT TRIMMINGS DUTIES. Washington, May 18.-Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the Treasury Department, in charge of custom matters, had a conference with Solicitor-General Aldrich, of the Department of Justice, yesterday, or the "bat trimmings" decision of the Supreme Court. Under the general law the Treasury Department has authority to refund excess of duties in accordance with court decisions, but because of the various and complex safeguards thrown around the money in the Trensury it will probably be two years before the Government completes refunding the duties in these

TO SUCCEED WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS. Washington, May 18 .- S cretary Gresham to-day appointed Clinton Furbish, of Chleago, director of the Eureau of American Republics, to succeed William Eleroy Cartis, of Chicago, resigned. Mr. Furbish is an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times."

ASKING THAT HEBREWS' PASSPORTS BE VISED. Washington, May 18 .- Oscar S. Strans, ex-Minister to Turkey; Jesse Seligman, Julius Goldman, Colonel John B. Weber and M. S. Isaacs, of New-York, had a conference with Secretary Gresham yesterday Secretary Gresham and the members of the party refused to talk about the subject discussed, but it is understood that the delegation asked that some action be taken with a view to having this Governmont insist that passports issued to American citizens of the Hebrew faith who contemplate visiting Russia shall be vised by Russian consuls at various ports. The recent refusal of the Russian consul at New-York to countersign the passport of a Hebrew woman, whose husband is an American citizen, on the ground that his Government forbade him to do so, is said to be the reason for the reported protest. Inquiry at the State Department developed that such a law

INDEMNITY CLAIMS ON SPAIN ADJUSTED. Washington, May 1d.-The n gatiations between the United States Government and the Government of Spain, looking to the settlement of claims made by this country for indemnity to the representatives the Rev. Mr. Deane, who died of ill-trentment in the Caroline Islands several years ago, and other mission-aries, have been satisfactorily adjusted, and Commander Hemy C. Taylor, U. S. N., who has been acting as the agent of the State Department in the matter at Madrid, has been ordered to return home and report his arrival to the Navy Department. When the uprising occurred in the Carolines, which belong to Spain, ommander Taylor was sent there with a war vessel to protect American interests. A number of missions aries whose property was destroyed were citizens of the United States, and when the chims made by this Government became the subject of negotiations at Madrid, Commarker Taylor, in December of last year, was selected as the agent of the State Department on account of his familiarity with the subject.

THE ANNAPOLIS RENDEZVOUS ABANDONED. Washington, May 18 (special).-Secretary Herbert announced yesterday that the proposed rendezvous of naval vessels at Annapolis on the occasion of the commencement exercises at the Naval Academy on June 1 would not be held. It had been hoped that a number of United States and foreign vessels would visit Annapolis. The citizens of Annapolis and Baltimore were particularly interested in the proposition and intended that there should be a round of social renementes at the rendezvous. A formal request was made to Secretary Herbert several days before the rendezvous at Hampton Roads. The Secretary could not at that time commit himself, and only consented to give such favorable consideration to the matter as subsequent circumstances warranted. The Secretary is now of the opinion that there are not a sufficient number of available ships to make a creditable display. This fact has been communicated to the Mayor of Baltimore, who has written to the Secretary that he agrees with him that it would be unfair to the people interested to offer anything in the way of a display which would be insignificant as compared with the demonstration at Hampton Roads.

SUMMONED BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.

Washington, May 18.—The Commissioner of Patents, acting upon the application filed yesterday by Church & Church, patent lawyers of this city, has Issued a rule upon W. E. Simonds, ex-Commissioner of Patents and Foster & Freeman, attorneys for the American Bell Telephone Company, directing them to appear efore him on Wednesday, May 24, and show why they should not be disharred from practising sefore the Patent Office. Secretary Smith said to-day that he would at once request the Attorney-General that he some the designate an official of his department to conduct the case on behalf of the Government, J. L. Bennett, the chief cierk of the Patent Office, has received leave of abscince for one week pending the examina-

THREE MORE CONSULS APPOINTED. Washington, May 18.-The President to-day appointed the following consuls: M. M. Duffie, of Arkansas, at Wirnipeg; George Horton, of Illinois, at Athens, and Frank H. Brooks, of Illinois, at Trieste.

NO NEWS OF MR. THURSTON'S APPOINTMENT. Washington, May 18 .- No official advices concerning the appointment of L. M. Thurston to succeed J. Mott Smith as Minister from Hawaii have been received at the State Department. Usually the mail steamer from Honolula to San Francisco brings advices to the Department, which are telegraphed from san Francisco, but no dispatches from Mr. Blount that might have arrived by the steamer of yesterday were sent from that city. This lack of prompt information is somewhat unusual and is accounted for at the Department by the belief that Mr. Blount had nothing important to communicate.

TO INVESTIGATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Washington, May 18 .- All the members of the Joint committee appointed by the last Congress for the purpose of investigating the methods of business in the Executive Departments are now in the city exept Mr. Dingley, who is in Europe. The committee a looking about for its experts, and as soon as they mye been selected active work will begin. These experts are to be men of distinguished services, and to one who has had any experience in the departments of the Government will be employed. changes in existing methods as may be thought necessary will be tested before proceeding to any of the other departments. No conclusion has been reached as to which department will be used as the test, but there seems to be an impression that the Treasury will be selected.

A PRISONER SETS FIRE TO HIS CELL.

William Nichols, a resident of Rosedale, L. I., who ras committed for vagrancy to the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, became violently insane on Monday and endeavoird to set fire to the jail. The cell which he occupied was in the southeast corner ecured matches and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon set fire to his cell. A score or more prisoners, who panic. They rattled their grated iron cell doors and kept yelling "fire" at the top of their voices, until the guard went to see what the trouble was. When the guard saw a tongue of flame issuing from Nichols's rushed to the place. By this time the corridor was filled with sm fe, and the prisoners in their cells were almost suffocated. McDougal and Walters opened the door of Nichols's cell. The prisoner's lothing was beginning to blaze. They drew Nicholant into the corridor and threw several cans of water over him. In the mean time Deputy Sheriff Follett got the bose and poured a stream of water into the got the loss and pounts of the prisoners. It was difficult to allay the fears of the prisoners. Nichols was only alightly burned, but was almost sufforated. It was with great difficulty that be was revived. He will be taken to the insane asylum as soon as the proper papers are made out.

THEY PLAYED FOR KNIGHTS OF TEMPERANCE. An amateur theatrical performance for the benefit of Calvary Company, No. 3, Knights of Temperance, was given last evening in the Berkeley Lyceum.
--Withered Leaves," and "A Game of Carda" "were performed. Among those who took parts were Evert Jansen Wendell, Miss Mildred Eytinge, Jacob Wendell, Jr., Walker Marcus Detnett, G. Gordon beather, Miss Alice G. Cleather, Harry Sargent Blake and Miss Jean B. Webb.

The patronesses who were present were Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich, Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, Mrs. Francis Mrs. John A. Foster, Mrs. Icving Grinnell, Mrs. James Mrs. John A. Foster, Mrs. Friedland, Mrs. H. Van J. Goodwin, Mrs. William G. Hamilton, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Edward Ludlow, Mrs. Stuy-vesant F. Morris, Mrs. Arthur J. Feabody, Mrs. W. C. Rives, Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Mrs. Fanend D. Weisse and Mrs. George Zabriskie.

GEORGE H. STERLING THROWN FROM HIS WAGON.

Ex Alderman George H. Sterling, Superintendent of Streets in Brooklyn, was injured last evening by a collision between a trolley car and his light wagon He was driving in Berkeley Place toward his home No. 157 Park Place, early in the evening and started to cross the car track in Fifth-ave., in front of trol-ley-car No. 15, of the Fifth-ave, line of the Atlantic Avenue Raliroad Company. The car was going too rapidly for him to get across, and the wagon was struck by it with great force and almost completely demolished. Mr. Sterling was thrown twenty feet and struck on his head. He was unconscious when picked up and it was found that his skull was slightly

A Great Many Children
—have been cured of scrofula
and other skin diseases—as
well as thousands of grown
i/people, by taking Dr. Flerce's
Golden Medical Discovery.
Every disorder that can be
reached through the blood, yields
to its purifying qualities. Besides, it builds up wholesome fieth
and strength; not merely fat like
Cod liver oils. A scrofulous condition of the blood invites Catarrh,
Bronchitis and Consumption.
Wo're all exposed to the germs
of consumption, grip, or malaria—yet only the weak ones
suffer. When you're weak,
tired out, and doblithated, or
when pimples and blotches
appear—beed the warning in
j time. The "Discovery" sets
j all the organs into healthy action—especially the liver, for
these germs, then if the blood
is pure, they'll be thrown off.
There's no risk. If it fails to
benefit or cure in all cases of
impure blood or inactive liver, benefit or cure in all cases of ure blood or inactive liver, money is returned.

THE ACTORS ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF EDWIN FORREST LODGE-A COMPLIMENT TO THE PAST PRESIDENT.

The first annual dinner of Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship, was given last evening at the Arena. It was enjoyed by about 150 of the members and their guests. Besides being the first of what is intended to be a series of annual dinners, it took the form of a compliment to Past President Louis Aldrich, who was more largely influential than any other person in founding the lodge. An hour was spent before the dinner in greeting among the members and their friends, many of whom had not met in a long time. Prominent among the guests were J. D. Roberts and J. H. Warwick, two of the oldest actors in the country, who had not seen each other in several years. "Do you know," seen each other in several years. "Do you know," said Mr. Warwick, "that I played Catesby to your Richard forty-seven years ago!" "Yes," said Mr. Roberts, "I know you did, and you did the business of the part wrong." Among those who sat at the table were Henry E. Sanford, George Robinson, Alexander Fisher, E. B. Jack, William C. Andrews, E. B. Til-ton, Lester Gurzey, Charles Abbot, Adolph Bernard, A. L. Hayman, Herrison Grey Fiske, Walter C. Kelly, A. F. Stull, John Paul, Eagene Jepson, F. F. Mackay, Charles Mackay, Harry Hawk, Palmer Col-lins, Frank W. Sanger, John Malone, Frank Bur-beck, Joseph Murphy, Glen Mac Donough, M. J. Jordan and Dr. Colin McDougall.

The president of the lodge, Edwin Knowles, presided and made the opening speech of welcome to the guests and to Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich replied, and before sitting down presented to President Knowles a handsome jewelled badge of the order. Other speeches were made as follows: "Shakespeare J. B. Roberts; "The American Manager," Lodge. Lodge," J. B. Roberts, "The American Manager,"
M. Palmer; "What I Know about One Mght
Stands," Roland Reed; "The A. O. O. F.," F. F.
Mackay; "Reminiscences of the Palmy Days," General J. H. Warwick; "The Actor," Manager," Milton
Nobles; "The Actor," Stuart Robson.

DANGER FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

DISCUSSION AT THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE-A PRIVATE HOSPITAL RECOMMENDED.

Dr. H. M. Biggs, of the Health Department, read an interesting paper before the New-York Academy of Medicine on "The Organization and Equipment of the Division of Disinfection, New-York Health De-partment, and the Method of Work," Dr. Biggs's paper contained a detailed statement of the force and equipment of the division of disinfection, showing that extraordinary precautions were being taken to stamp out contagious diseases. There was a large atterdance of the fellows of the academy who displayed great interest in all that Dr. Biggs said. The paper contained a complete description of all the

work of the department.

The latest addition to the equipment of the department is a new disinfecting wagon from Germany. In concluding his paper Dr. Biggs said that the description was not presented to the academy as that of an ideal system. It was, he said, within the power of physicians to give great aid to the department by co-operating with it. Dr. E. G. Janeway, who was to open the discussion, wrote to Dr. Roosa, the president of the Academy, saying that he was unable to be present. Dr. Abraham Jacobi was the first speaker. He referred to the dangers of crowded tenement-houses in cases of contagious dis-cases, which had been referred to by Dr. Biggs. There was another danger that had been too long

overlooked, Dr. Jacobi said: "There is a class of houses," he said, "over which the Board of Health has no control whatever. I refer to the best and most commodious hotels. It is very seldom that a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever is removed from them. How the moms are treated afterward I do not know. In a number of cases that have come within my own observation, I know that nothing was done. I have seen diphtheria in the same suite of rooms year after year, a different family being attacked each time. The Health

Department seldom learns of these cases,"

Dr. Jacobi also called attention to "a class of tenement-houses called flats," which are full of carpets and disease. "These so-called flat-houses," said he, "require a little looking into, too."

Dr. Bryant followed Dr. Jacobi. He contrasted the equipment for disinfection in 1886 and 1887 with

the excellent equipment described by Dr. Bigzs.

"It is proper, I think, for me to say," Dr. Bryant "that the establishment of this department has been a dream of mine for the last six years. In the fall of 1887, Mayor Hewitt gave \$3,600 to the Health Department for disinfecting apparatus. The ontcome of that is the apparatus Dr. Biggs has described.

Dr. Bryant then spoke of a question that has tment of contagious diseases. arisen in of the jail. It was thickly padded with excelsior, "suppose," added Dr. Bryant, "that during the covered with light cauvas. Nichols in some way recent celebration some of our distinguished guests had been stricken down with diphtheria or scarlet fever. There would have been no place for them but North Brother Island," They would, he said, get good treatment there, but there ought to be some place where strangers in the city could pay for treat-ment-in other words, a private hospital for contagious diseases. The establishment of such a hospital would be, he said, the next great advance in the

treatment of contagions diseases in this city.

Drs. Brannan, Prudden, Sternberg and Robinson joined in the discussion. Dr. Robinson said that he had been struck by Dr. Bryant's remarks about the had been struck by Dr. Bryant's remarks about the desirability of the establishment of a private hospital for contagious diseases. He added that during the recent Columbian eclebration he attended an officer of the British Army from Halifax. The officer was staying in one of the large hotels. When Dr. Robinson examined him he found that he was suffering from diphtherla. All the hospitals of the city were closed against him. "The only thing I could do." said the Doctor, "was to send him to the Willard Parker Hospital, where he is now."

Dr. Jacobi resumed the discussion, saying that there enght to be a dozen Willard Parker Hospitals in different parts of the city. He arged physicians to induce their millionaire friends to establish a private diphtheria hospital. It would be a great advance and would be a paying institution. The discussion was closed by Dr. Riggs.

In closing the meeting Dr. Rossa commended Drs. Bryant and Biggs for their good work.

AN IMPROVED ADDING MACHINE.

A new invention has recently come on the market which promises to be " great service to bookkeepers, astronomers and ail persons who have to deal extensively with figures. It is the Ribbon Adder, patented by Charles H. Webb, still better known as John Paul." This adding machine, with a compact nechanism little bigger than an ink-stand, can do all the ordinary processes of arithmetic, add, subtract, multiply and divide, under the hands of any person of ordinary intelligence, with a few minutes' instruction.

The machines can be made to work on other than the decimal system, and perform operations in fractions, in pounds, shillings and pence, in lumber measurement, or in any system of weights and measures. The search for a good adding machine has been a long one. The ancients had a muchine which can still be found in Chinese laundries, and in the last century many thousands of dollars have been expended in getting a perfect adder. Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Webb invented an adder which had some popularity, and eight years ago devised the first ribbon machine, which he has since been perfecting, and which he has now been enabled to get manufactured at a moderate price.

THE LAST OF THE OLD NAVY.

From The Washington Star.

There are a few of the old wooden ships left, and the Department will in future, as far as possible, keep them on the home stations and supply their places abroad with new ships, which will not only make a more creditable showing, but by their greater speed will be able to cover more territery as trender prompter service when they are called upon. Among the old wooden ships which will be ordered home this year is the Lancaster, flugship of the Asiatic station, obsolete in design, slow, and not suited for the flagship of so important a station. Her place will be taken by one of the ships at the naval review, probably the Baltimore, and three of the smaller vessels will accompany her to Chira. The Adams and Mohican have only a short time left for efficient service, and before the close of this Administration the last of the wooden vessels of the eld Navy will probably have disappeared from the register, sold for coal barges or else broken up for their fron. From The Washington Star.

A TIP TO THE WAITER.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"If I might venture." said the guest, in a low tone, as the dignified waiter assisted in the matter of putting on his overcoat, "to give you a tip—"
"Yes, sir." said the waiter, relaxing considerably.
"I should advise you to try earnestly to break yourself of the habit of fingering your mustache in a severe, abstracted manner while you are taking a dinner order. My hat, please. Thanks."

Fast Limited trains to Chicago, morning, noon night, via New-York Central. See time table.